

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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A hopeful indication is seen in the news that several strikes have been called off.

It appears that Ukraine is being given more "independence" than was bargained for.

A shortage of soda water is now predicted for next summer. But why borrow trouble?

It seems to be a question as to whether the Hun will have enough men left to reach the sea.

Grover Cleveland Alexander—Alexander the Great—will do his bit in the ranks at the front.

Switzerland is assured that her neutrality will be respected, but Holland is not so certain.

A call has gone out for the last reserves. If you can't go, perhaps you can send—by means of a "liberty bond."

Uncle Sam may have found it more difficult to reform Philadelphia than Newport, but the task is not impossible.

Trouble brews in Hungary.—Headlines. It has often been noted that breweries are good places to start trouble.

Are you going over to the "sheep" convention? It is a very important incident in the campaign against the Kaiser.

There has been an ominous absence of German boasting for several days. Maybe waiting until the funerals are all over.

In the lull between battles in Europe, we can occupy our time at home electing and defeating men for the senate.

We fail to remember whether the Chicago Tribune ever succeeded in proving itself a better patriot than Henry Ford.

Scotland has one out of every seven and a half of her total population in the ranks. But Scotland is not staging any heroics over it.

After a vacation of several months, the tank seems to have returned to the same and is taking a prominent part in the proceedings.

If a 15-cent coin should be minted for the convenience of the movies, who knows but what they would at once mark prices up to 20 cents?

The German mark is declining in value in neutral countries. Is not considered the mark of the prize of high calling, so to speak.

An exchange suggests that as a conservation of paper, graduating essays be cut out. But what would the country do for advice?

Missouri seems to be experiencing trouble in drafting a man to serve in the United States senate. What's the matter with the "show-me" state?

Teuton food controllers are trying to devise means whereby one can eat his loaf and still have it. Loaves are a trifle scarce over that way now.

It is pleasing intelligence to Tennessee that Hon. Finis J. Garrett was being considered for the speakership in case Speaker Clark went to the senate.

Most of the essays being indited on the strategy of the war situation are very difficult of translation into understandable English by the average layman.

It is reported that Billy Sunday is to go to France. Perhaps Old Nick has already informed his friend Bill as to the nature of what is headed in his direction.

Somebody insists that Germany spent forty years preparing for the present war. Don't know about that, but here's hoping it takes her more than forty years to forget about it.

Responding to Senator Chamberlain's threat of wholesale lynchings if the department of justice does not do as he thinks it ought, the president ask him to point out a few of the persons he wants lynched.

The Memphis News-Schmitt joins in the chorus and calls our aircraft production a "disgrace." It is not certain that the task of thrashing the Kaiser was made easier thereby, but perhaps the editor now feels better, having got the matter out of his system.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Both at Hangard, near Amiens, and close to the base of Mount Kemmel, the enemy suffered reverses, according to today's reports, and although the situation is precarious—indeed at the north exceedingly so—there have been so many such disheartening phases in the great war which in a few days have been completely metamorphosed, that we need not be unduly discouraged.

A blow whose immediate effect would be more demoralizing would be the loss of Amiens. The Huns' efforts in that direction have been so completely checked that there is good cause for being devoutly grateful.

His occupation of Mount Kemmel, of course, endangers the positions about Ypres. They may have to be abandoned. Already we have seen one retirement in that region (from Passchendaele ridge) successfully accomplished with small loss, either in men or morale. Indeed, it may not be necessary to lose terrain. The French this morning drove back the enemy from his positions to the north and west of Mount Kemmel along a line from La Clytte to Loere. These points are in the piedmont of that region and about a mile beyond the eminence now occupied by the Germans. It is to be assumed from the dispatches that the battle line now runs along the base of Mount Kemmel. In order to strike out into the plain beyond Sharpenburg the invaders must retake the ground lost today to the French and cover something like a mile more. Should they gain that territory they would be within striking distance of Poperinghe, which is a junction on the Hazebrouck-Ypres railway, and the British and Belgian line between the latter point and Dixmude would likely be made untenable, and would have to be drawn back slightly.

Poperinghe is within twenty miles of the channel port of Dunkirk, which unquestionably is the first of the German objectives. Ten miles further along the coast is Calais, and further west only a short distance is Boulogne. The occupation of these channel ports would deprive the British army of supplies and reinforcements from over the channel through these ports and would enclose their armies in a dangerous pocket between Boulogne and the Somme.

The campaign is of a daring nature and the fruits of success would be so great that we may expect to see Hindenburg spend his men in a reckless manner. This he did at Mount Kemmel, which was taken only after enormous losses, as the French and British who defended the height fought with almost unexampled bravery.

It is so unlikely that the Germans will occupy a channel port that it is perhaps useless now to speculate on whether or not an attempted invasion of England is part of the plans of the ruthless war lords. Boulogne, our readers will remember, was the port at which Napoleon collected his army of 800,000 men for this purpose. Those were the days of sail ships, so the Corsican had built 4,000 gunboats, which were like Roman galleys, propelled by oars.

Four thousand cannon of all kinds, the best of the artillery of that day, were gathered for the expedition. Ten thousand horses for the cavalry were to have been taken over. The British fleet, ruler of the seas then as now, watched the channel day and night. Napoleon hoped that a great storm would blow up and that the frigates would have to seek the open sea. In such event he expected to cross over before the men-of-war could return. He also waited long for a calm of forty-eight hours, when his small craft might best be propelled.

But the propitious moment never came. England was spared to exert its full strength against the conqueror in Spain and at Waterloo.

History has a way of repeating itself. Napoleon invited disaster when he sought to destroy Russia. The Kaiser, by compelling Great Britain and finally the United States to take part in this war made a similar mistake. He did not read the lessons of history aright.

Perhaps Hindenburg thinks that with the improved artillery of today he can, if he secures a position on the coast, put down a barrage which will enable a crossing. But experience, even of this war, is against the occupation of hostile territory by expeditions at sea. His chief gain would be the use of the channel ports by his submarines. This occupation, of course, would be a disaster, and would lengthen the war.

Military writers insist that there is a large reserve of British and French troops, yet our dispatches tell of important points like Kemmel falling because of superiority of numbers in the attacking forces. If Foch has such a reserve we shall, no doubt, hear of its being used in Flanders. It is vitally important to the allies' cause that no further progress be made there.

If the channel ports are lost it means that not one or two millions, but five or six millions of Americans must be put into France to recapture these positions.

We shall have to submit to delay. The bridge of ships must first be built, but America's function in this war is just like that of England and Russia a century ago. We shall not permit the greater part of the civilized world to pass under a despicable despotism.

THE HOLY CITY.

A glimpse of the land of universal interest—the Holy Land—is furnished in what is here taken from a story written by a British officer:

"Of all the views of Jerusalem none is finer than that from the Mount of Olives on a clear day. In that bright air every detail of wall, tower, church and mosque is revealed; the red-tiled roofs of the suburbs to the west of the city give just the necessary warmth to the background, while in the foreground the olive groves and the deep valleys of Hinnom and Jehoshaphat are dark and shadowy; dawn, and as the evening falls the olive groves south of the city and the dust clouds which mark the movements of troops along the Bethlehlem road all continue to give the scene a strange and fascinating beauty. What strikes our men most is the contrast between the westward view from the Mount of Olives of the crowded city and the utter desolation and wilderness of the view eastward toward Jordan. Green-ribbed foliage beside the river, the blaze of the sun on the Dead Sea, a glimpse of a white Moslem shrine, only seem to intensify the emptiness of the land spread out below and bordered by the steep wall of the mountains of Moab."

The panorama above described is seen from the same point of view as occupied by the Savior of man when He looked over the ancient city of David and wept because of its wickedness and perversity. In that passionate and disconsolate outburst, He described the struggle which He had vainly made for the spiritual mastery and leadership of its people. It is a spot around which many of the incidents of His tragic life were clustered. From it He began His triumphal march into the city at His feet.

Since the time when David declared that he preferred it above his chief joy, Jerusalem has been the desire of nations and rulers. A similar record of its captures and vicissitudes of ownership would make a preposterous volume. Will history repeat itself? Will the Holy City continue to be the pawn of conquest until time is no longer?

Bismarck is alleged to have suggested once that a few reforms be left for the next generation. Some of those who propose to eliminate the teaching of Greek, Latin, Spanish and Italian—all foreign languages with the possible exception of French—from the schools, might profitably heed the admonition.

COURTS' TECHNICALITIES.

A list of technical decisions of Missouri courts, whereby substantial justice was apparently defeated, was recently compiled by the Kansas City Star and has been reprinted by some of our exchanges. The cases noted are all recent ones.

On Nov. 12, Joseph S. Chlick, confessed embezzler, was discharged in Kansas City because the indictment charged embezzlement of money, whereas the principal witness thought the word proceeds might have been used in the confession.

On Dec. 1, indictment against Frank H. Farris, democratic leader in the Missouri house of representatives, dismissed by Judge Miller at St. Louis. Was charged with conspiracy to procure legislation by bribery. Defense was that conspiracy took place before legislature met.

On Dec. 4, conviction of B. W. Small in Kansas City on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the street railway company, set aside by supreme court on account of faulty indictment, the word money being used for check in one instance. There are other similar cases in the list.

These are all Missouri cases, though such hair-splitting, justice-wrecking decisions are not peculiar to Missouri. The courts of that state have, however, established a rather unenviable record. Some persons can probably remember that when Joe Folk began sending hoodlums St. Louis aldermen to the penitentiary, the supreme court as regularly released them on technicalities until public opinion became so aroused that it dared not continue to do so.

Others probably remember the "Jackpot" and other revelations attending the Lorimer scandal in the Illinois legislature less than a dozen years ago, and the fact that none of the conspicuous leaders in the foul affair were ever punished by law for the part which it was shown they had played in the disgraceful proceedings.

A noted Tennessee case was that wherein a Dr. Feist, of Nashville, was convicted of the murder of his paramour and had the verdict reversed by the supreme court on the ground that the proof was not sufficient that the offense was committed in Davidson county! A dissenting opinion by Judge Shields held that the offense having been established, the venue might be inferred, as of minor importance.

Tennessee is probably not the worst sinner in the sisterhood, but, under the old constitution, her court procedure is very much of a dead formality. This is a feature which has had much to do with the demand for reforming and remodeling the state's organic law.

CHAMP CLARK.

We are glad that Champ Clark decided to stay in the house. His position as speaker of that great body is of more influence than that of a senator, certainly that of a new senator. The Missourian has endeavored all to him by the eminently fair manner in which he exercises the duties of his office. Republicans and democrats alike have the most implicit trust in him, and he has placed the parliamentary procedure of the house on a plane higher than ever before known. His influence on legislation, too, is profound. Although the speakership has been shorn of its old powers before the rules were changed, and the speaker no longer appoints the committees or exercises czar-like privileges in the recognition of members, Champ Clark, by force of his great common sense and his far-seeing statesmanship, has nevertheless retained a powerful influence.

If any one failed to become imbued with patriotism in Chattanooga yesterday they might well do some canvassing of their own minds to see what's the matter.

New York has sent fifty-seven election crooks to the penitentiary. No wonder there has been a demand up there for a reduction of Gotham's draft quotas.

TO THE EDITOR

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writers. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

When Sherman Ran Amuck.

According to press dispatches, United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, the 100 per cent. stand-patter, has run amuck and has abused almost every one in America, excepting the "bakers' dozen" of the old guard politicians, from the president of the United States, at Washington, to the meek and humble street-sweeper, under the Golden Gate, and from Dan to Beersheba. The stand-patter senator must have paved the earth, beat the air and snorted blazes of fire while he was orally abusing the American people and their constitutionally and democratically elected and appointed representatives, practically classing everybody as I, W. W. and anarchists. Can such people behind our government Senators, the side of capital against labor; the side of government against daylight democracy; help to unite the great majority of the every day American people behind our government and our allies in this war? I fear not. If the old guard politicians, the renubli-can standpatters and the reaction-ary democrats, could only "get it through their noggin" that the day has passed when their self-appointed leadership is acceptable to the great majority of the masses—the American people and that between the unchangeable standpatters and reaction-ary and the plain people of this country today, there is a great political and social gulf fixed. There is no doubt that it ought not to be so, but such intemperate speeches as those for Sherman's filled with poisonous attacks and plain prejudices and bitterness, surely attests this to be a fact, I believe. A very influential and successful business man, of Atlanta, said some months ago:

"I believe that if Mr. Hughes had been elected president in 1916 instead of Mr. Wilson, that with the feeling in the south against the Jewish lobby and the beneficiaries of privilege and with the opposition to Mr. Hughes from organized labor, that when conscription became a law

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

—AND THEY ALL ADMITTED I HAD THE GOODS ON 'EM. ANOTHER TIME I WAS



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"Oh, dear! I am tired out with all the war work I have been doing," cried that opulent young matron, Mrs. Clara Mudridge-Smith. "I just wish I could go somewhere for a good long rest!"

That is always the way with the spoiled darlings. They want to go somewhere for a rest. It is never occurs to them that rest, like a lot of other things, may begin at home.

"Where would you go?" asked Mrs. Jarr, "Atlantic City?"

"Yes, that is a splendid place. At some of the hotels they begin dancing right after breakfast. That would be the very place for a quiet rest; for, my dear," and here the fair visitor sank her voice to a whisper, "it has got so that some people regard you as a snacker around here if you even suggest a little dancing. I have heard it said that the fashionable cabarets may be raided next. Wouldn't that be dreadful?"

As Mrs. Jarr seldom got to fashionable cabarets, the idea of raiding them didn't appear so terrible to her.

"The season is over at Palm Beach," Mrs. Mudridge-Smith continued, "and I heard that there were loads and jelly-fish and such things all over the beach fighting and killing each other. Isn't it dreadful? So I wouldn't want to go there. When I was there last season there were no loads o' jellyfish, but it cost a hundred dollars a day; and it made me cry my eyes out to see so many women with better clothes than I had. Since the war there's positively no place to go that is really fashionable, except to France. All the fashionable people are going there to nurse and do welfare work, and they won't let you go unless you pass a lot of awfully hard examinations. I might go there for a rest, if it were not for that."

"I don't see how you could rest in France, where you'd have to work hard," remarked Mrs. Jarr. "I need a rest, too, but there might have been serious trouble in this country."

In all probability, it is plain to everyone that this is not blindingly prejudice that the president is not only trying, but actually succeeding in using the right leaders of the labor unions and the common people to lead them whole-heartedly in the paths of American patriotism and effective democratic service. But, of course, Mr. Sherman will not acknowledge this most essential and mighty achievement.

C. A. DAGLEY.

on horseback, let's press print anything that isn't military information! Perhaps, in certain details of efficiency, the Parisians have not been up to the Prussian mark. They are individualists. His wheaten roll and pat of sweet butter was to the Parisian a symbol of his determination not to yield to panic. Forever, like his ancestors, who improvised gunpowder for Valmy, he has confidence in his own power to meet any crisis. So he took his time about rationing, and suffered accordingly. Unnecessary interference with individual freedom shocks him. Prohibition of the wearing of mourning, as in Germany, lest the "will to war" weaken, would be unbelievable in Paris, where women frankly dress in black for those they have lost. There is no need to conceal the havoc wrought by war, as in Berlin, from which the wounded are pretty consistently barred. Convalescent blesses are all over the town trying to get what enjoyment they can.

In short, the Parisians have demonstrated how it is possible to remain at the same time both civilized and virile. There was a notion, generally prevalent before the war, that civilization underlies Prussian conceptions, that, as a nation became more refined, so it degenerated from its virility. We Americans say it first dreamt of internationalism, which survived 1870, and saw the Dreyfus case through, whose heart and brain is Paris, that nation can be depended upon to advocate a just peace.

Editor The News:
It seems that the issuance of proclamations by our worthy president, Woodrow Wilson, and our honorable mayor for all business houses to close their places of business at a certain date or time is disregarded by those whom I term none other, but "slackers." It shows to my mind, feeling by them, "I can use my own judgment." "I don't need any dictators." "I am running my place of business" all sounds very much kaiserish and it is. He (the employer) doesn't think that if he does not close he is depriving his employees of the opportunity of witnessing parades, sham battles, etc., given to arouse our interest in liberty bonds and patriotism. A fellow can't work with the right spirit when it is compulsory, especially with bands playing and passing flags flying and enthusiasm in the chamber. If some good senator or representative will pass a bill making it compulsory to close, with a penalty of fine or suspension of business for those who will not, I say God bless him. This will wake up some of our silver dollar lovers and misers.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Chattanooga, April 27.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SLACKERS.
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TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH
(New York Evening Post.)
How oddly we have misunderstood them! What other belligerent has had the courage to relax the censorship, instead of increasing it, as the war went on? You may not like Clemenceau, but you must give him credit for that and for saying in the chamber, "We must guard liberty first, our next duty is to prosecute the war." A country without a Magna Charta, with an enemy at its throat, inhabited by a race of reputed revolutionaries and worshippers of men

STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

Hon. Charles T. Cates has lately been actively engaged in the speaking campaign for liberty bonds, filling dates in a number of places in the state.

In his formal declaration announcing his candidacy for governor of Tennessee, after a review of the war situation, Judge A. H. Roberts starts off with a discussion of law enforcement. In this state law enforcement has for a long time had an especial reference to the statutes enacted for the suppression of the liquor traffic, though the terms comprehend more than this, as will appear further on. Judge Roberts declares his full sympathy with these temperance measures and promises that his zeal in their enforcement will be something more than a perfunctory performance. It is his opinion that laws, however beneficent, will not automatically enforce themselves—these laws in their enforcement will be something more than a perfunctory performance. It is his opinion that laws, however beneficent, will not automatically enforce themselves—these laws in their enforcement will be something more than a perfunctory performance. It is his opinion that laws, however beneficent, will not automatically enforce themselves—these laws in their enforcement will be something more than a perfunctory performance.

"The governor now has the power, if he has the will, to secure the enforcement of the law in every part of the state. Any doctrine which would make the question of law enforcement dependent on the activity or passivity of mere subordinate officials is pernicious and would obtain no recognition from me."

"I stand for the thorough and honest enforcement of every law upon the statute books enacted for the protection of society from the lawless elements, acting singly or in concert, and if existing agencies prove insufficient or ineffective I would favor such additional means as the case might require."

These paragraphs are quoted in full, because they were apparently written with a full appreciation of their meaning. In the estimation of this column, they logically have much meaning and legitimately cover considerably more ground than the temperance question.

Observe the declaration that "the governor now has the power, if he has the will, to secure the enforcement of the law in every part of the state. And again in the next paragraph: "I stand for the thorough and honest enforcement of every law upon the statute books enacted for the protection of society from the lawless elements, acting singly or in concert."

There have been recent manifestations of the "lawless elements" in Tennessee which were not connected with the temperance question, except, perhaps, having an inspiration in the contraband goods. The contempt shown has not only been for the law, but for human life as well. It is admitted that these outbreaks have had many precedents in Tennessee—in the south—but for all that they are none the less disgraceful.

An impression has gained currency that the governor has little initial power to prevent or punish mobs which violate the law into their own hands and execute the lawless objects of their wrath. It has seemed that the question of protection to those accused of crime and the holding to accountability of those who assume to become law unto themselves has been almost entirely "dependent upon the activity or passivity of mere subordinate officials," a doctrine which Judge Roberts declares to be "pernicious and unworthy of recognition."

Whether or not this doctrine is endowed with sufficient positive power to compel subordinate officials to respect and enforce the law in all instances may be doubted, but it is known that the governor has it in his power to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for minor law-enforcing officials who will not do their duty. He has the legal machinery of the state at his disposal to oust from office those whom investigation shows to be corrupt or negligent. Other power may be necessary. This, however, can best be determined after such as is now conferred has been exhaustively employed.

America, poised before the world as a land of law and order, is at present engaged in a war for the suppression of the great international outlaw. How important that this war should reflect a consistent national aspiration. Our professions and our actions should be in unison. Happy is the man—or country—that condemneth not himself in that he alloweth.

The announcement of a candidate for the legislature in a nearby county has come under the observation of this column. It is quite a comprehensive document, pledging, if elected, the immediate ratification of the prohibition amendment, a system of taxation that will make taxes uniform all over the state, abolishing unnecessary offices, and the consolidation of others, fewer elections, strict economy in appropriations, a corporation franchise tax, a workmen's compensation law, an equitable inheritance tax, an anti-pass law, an anti-lobby law, improvement of public school and educational system, a law making it unlawful to provide another to commit a crime or misdemeanor, revision and simplification of our judiciary system, regulation of local matters of bond issues, taxation, stock laws, etc., by the position; increase of state aid to farmers, besides other and general relief measures. This is a somewhat ambitious program, though quite a commendable one. If it is successfully carried out, its author will deserve a re-election.

In the meantime the weather is fine for the declarations of other candidates for legislative honors—and service.

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Muscadine Punch

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